of her export trade and imports will decline proportionately.

To avoid this catastrophe in whole or in part, the Philippine-American Trade Association, composed of leading Filipino and American figures in business life, was organized in 1934. Its purpose is to assure the mutual benefits to be obtained from a continuation of reciprocal free trade between the United States and the Philippines. The campaign received support from Senator Carl Hayden in a preliminary survey of economic conditions in the Philippines and aroused prompt opposition from the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Japanese Consul General in Manila, Hon. Atsushi Kimura, was neither slow nor diffident in voicing his opinion in an effort to dissuade the Filipinos not to raise tariff barriers against cheap Japanese goods. So the problem of Philippine-American trade relations assumes an aspect—and a vital one—of international politics.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF

A great deal might be written about the nature of the Philippine tariff. However, I surmise that the average reader would not find very much of interest in a lengthy dissertation on customs duties. Suffice it to say that Philippine tariff laws are intended primarily to raise revenue. Indeed, this purpose was baldly so stated in the title of the Act of Congress of 1909 which is the principal tariff law. The duties imposed by the existing laws on goods imported from foreign countries are relatively low.

Although the Jones Law authorized the Philippine Legis-

lature to enact tariff laws with reference to countries other than the United States with the approval of the President of the United States, advantage was not often taken of this permissive authority. Only in recent years have acts been passed by the Philippine Legislature and approved by the President which showed concern for the protection of home